

# SUFFRAGE BABIES AND "MOVIE" TEAS ARRIVE



Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Congressional Committee, and her youngest born.



Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale and her renowned twins.

**SUFFRAGISTS REFUTE THE NOTION THAT THEY BELIEVE IN DESTROYING THE HOME BY POINTING TO THESE MODEL FAMILIES.**



The youngest suffrage baby is the daughter of Senator and Mrs. C. U. Stone, of Illinois.



Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch and her granddaughter, Miss Harriet Blatch De Forest.



Little Alice Viva Whitehouse, daughter of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse.



The champion suffrage babies of Dr. and Mrs. Harry W. Wiley.

## Babies, Too, Believe in Votes For Women.

WHO says the suffragists haven't families?

If any one has the temerity to make such statements they evidently will have to deal with the wrath of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, that veteran votes-for-women worker, for she has started out to show that the women in the votes-for-women ranks not only believe in babies but they possess large families of them.

Mrs. Catt has written an open letter to the official boards of the anti-suffrage organizations asking if it is with their knowledge and consent that anti-propagandists are asserting that suffragists stand for "free love, the downfall of the home and no babies." Pending the battle, a reporter for The Tribune in search for suffrage babies found so many that a parade of them has been suggested, in accordance with the professed parade policy of the suffragists.

An intemperately pro-suffrage enthusiast thinks an anti-race suicide float would silence her sisters on the other side, if it carried such record "equal rights families" as the seven children of Mrs. C. Temple Emmet, of Stony Brook, Long Island. Mrs. Emmet, a sister of Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, has served as chairman of the 1st Senatorial District for the Women's Political Union, has spoken at many open air meetings, has served the suffrage movement in many ways and has given the world three boys and four girls, the eldest of whom is now seventeen, the youngest two and a half.

If by their families they hope to prove themselves innocent of the "free love" charge, they can also show Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Political Equality Association and member of the executive board of the Congressional Union, with three children and several grandchildren; Mrs. Joseph K. Bowen, of Chicago, member of the national executive board, with five grown-up boys and girls, and now that they don't need her so much she is helping Miss Jane Addams to mother the huge family that comes to her through Hull House.

Suffrage babies, big and little, are not unaccustomed to appear in parades. Didn't that little Quakeress, Serena Kearns, daughter of Mrs. Wilmer Kearns, of Long Island, march with all the dignity of her seven years in the famous parade that stirred Washington the day before last inauguration? Wasn't six-weeks-old Shellagh Stone, daughter of Representative Stone, of Illinois, carried in the march of the suffragists on the national Capitol one week ago yesterday? Hasn't the first well known Wiley baby graced suffrage parades in his little carriage? This two-year-old son of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Mrs. Wiley is the proud boast of suffrage ranks because in a recent test he was pronounced to be an absolutely perfect child in measurements, weight and other specifications.

Many children born in the ranks of suffrage take it with absolute seriousness. Two specially ardent ones are John Rogers, aged fourteen, and Betty Rogers, aged six, the children of Dr. and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

Alice Viva Whitehouse, the daughter of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, leader of the 17th Senatorial District for the Women's Political Union, is six years old and a convinced suffragist.

Harriet Blatch de Forest, the five-year-old granddaughter of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, in spite of the fact that her old English nurse is a pronounced anti-suffragist, is so true a child of suffrage enthusiasm that all the hard words she can't read mean suffrage to her. One day, when she was out with her nurse, the latter pointed to the sign on a storage building.

"What does that say, Harriet?" she asked.

The child glanced up. "Votes for women," she replied easily.

One of the hardest workers for suffrage in New York is thirteen-year-old Denny Miller, son of Mrs. Henry Wise Miller. Denny not only squire his mother to suffrage meetings and acts as usher, but on his own initiative has formed a Junior Suffrage League, with buttons and leaflets and all the proper accompaniments. The children meet at his house, and on Arbor Day they are going to plant a suffrage tree. Denny makes frequent trips to the national headquarters, 505 Fifth ave., and most serious and business-like are his conferences over details with the national secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett—who has two little sons of her own.

Billy Beard, the six-year-old son of Professor Charles Beard, of Columbia University, was converted after hearing a suffrage speech May 2. Previous to that he had not made up his mind.

Muriel Beard, aged twelve, has been a suffragist a good while, though she never went to a meeting until her mother took her to hear Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, in Carnegie Hall, last November.

The banner suffrage babies are, undoubtedly, those of Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale—the famous twins, born three months ago, and their three-year-old sister Rosemary. Mrs. Edward Dreier, Brooklyn leader for the Woman Suffrage Party, has four exceedingly pretty children.

## ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

By ALICE DUER MILLER

### GRADED CHIVALRY.

At about the same moment in Washington on May 9 three delegations of women asked to see their Senators. The women from a non-suffrage state were told that "the Senator did not want to see them."

The delegates from a campaign state (New York) found that not one Senator or Representative from their state could be discovered either in the Capitol or the offices.

The delegates from a suffrage state were summoned by an almost hysterically eager page, crying: "The ladies from Oregon, the ladies from Oregon. The Senator wants to see the ladies from Oregon."

Oh, where, oh where have our Senators gone?

Oh, where, oh where can they be?

They come so late and they don't stay long.

Oh, how do they represent me?

### THE PROTECTED SEX.

The British Civil Service Commission—a majority of which are men—reports:

1. That women's wages should be lower than men's because women soon marry and leave the service.

2. That women should be compelled to resign from the service as soon as they marry.

### IS TENDER ALWAYS THE WORD?

"The exercise of the right of suffrage by women would result chiefly in depriving women of the tender regard of men."—Editorial in The New York Times, May 2, 1914.

Until 1864 no state had moved to raise the age of consent above ten years; and in 1871 Delaware lowered it to seven, where it now remains.

### TACT.

We learn from the press that the young Mayor of Futuria, in welcoming a convention of Honest Balloters, said:

"I myself am not convinced that an honest ballot is necessary. When, however, enough of you want to be honest, and want to be honest enough, you will be. Until then my experience does not lead me to believe that any of you will suffer from a little graft."

Interviewed later by a reporter from "The Futurist Romancer," the Mayor expressed surprise that any one had supposed that his speech meant anything. "To me it did not seem to," he said.

### OUT OF THEIR NATURAL SPHERE.

The Red Cross nurses are going to the front, duly instructed, we hope.

1. That woman's place is the home.
2. That women have no part in war.

The evil effects of this sort of thing are soon seen. This is what Clara Barton once said in addressing the soldiers: "When you were weak and I was strong I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine."

### DO YOU KNOW?

1. That five women probation officers have just been dropped?
2. That six additional men probation officers have been provided?
3. That over twenty thousand women pass through the police courts of Manhattan and The Bronx in a year?
4. That no one so far has offered any explanation as to why the women probation officers have been dropped?

### MEN'S APPRECIATION OF THEIR INDIRECT INFLUENCE.

"But these great cities, says my honorable friend, are virtually, though not directly, represented. Are not the wishes of Manchester, he asks, as much consulted as those of any other town which sends members to Parliament? Now, sir, I do not understand how a power which is salutary when exercised virtually can be noxious when exercised directly. If the wishes of Manchester have as much weight with us as they would have under a system which gives representatives to Manchester, how can there be any danger in giving representatives to Manchester?"—Lord Macaulay: Speech on the Reform Bill.

### MOTHERS' DAY.

(The President has proclaimed the second Sunday in May Mothers' Day. It is to be celebrated by wearing red flowers, raising flags, and sermons in the churches.)

"Come, Johnny dear, and stir the bread."  
"Mother, I can't," her offspring said,  
For I must seek a flower red.

As this is Mothers' Day.

"Then little Tom must fetch some coal."  
"I have," said he, "a higher goal—  
To raise our standard on its pole.  
For this is Mothers' Day."

"Tis time for church, my children two."  
But with a grin those sportsmen true  
Replied: "Not much; that's up to you,  
For this is Mothers' Day."

### OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

And now we learn from "The New York Sun" that Tennessee and Kentucky have proclaimed May 23 to be Rooster Day. "On that day the members of the Southern Poultry Association will buy all the old roosters, paying for them the same price as they pay for hens on that day."

## Have Motion Pictures with Your Tea.

WE had tea—plain, every-day 5 o'clock tea, with its chatter, its little ceremonials and its inevitableness. But a little of the "seriousness" of life was injected into it when it first was transformed into a "suffrage tea." Then we trotted through the dancing tea, and now—the motion picture tea is upon us!

That this is a legitimate transformation of the sacred yet homely 5 o'clock tea is evidenced by the sponsors who ushered into New York this first of what may become a very popular kind of "tea." For such women as Mrs. Robert W. Chambers, wife of the novelist; Mrs. Inez Milholland-Boissevain, Dr. Katharine Bement Davis and Mrs. Elmer Black were present at the initial function, held in the Central Park West apartment of Miss Norma Phillips, a moving picture actress.

To entertain her guests Miss Phillips projected a "thrilling" and long film, "The Escape," in addition to the muffins and tea. That the first motion picture tea was successful seems self-evident, for Miss Phillips announces she intends giving more of them.

That the idea will be taken up and used by women of little more than moderate means seems inevitable because of the ease with which one may give a very exciting entertainment to one's friends. No longer will the woman who wishes to entertain a large number of women purchase boxes at the theatre when she can have enacted in her own home, where her guests are supplied with every comfort, any play she might care for. Now, with the special feature films reproduced from the great novels, dramas and incidents in history, almost any kind of a play can be supplied by a motion picture company.

The Edison company has made possible a home moving picture machine, and it has already been installed in many homes throughout the country. Frank Gould and August Belmont have them in their homes, and gradually they are beginning to make their appearance on country estates. These home motion picture ma-

chines may also be the means of solving the "servant problem." A noted litterateur once advertised for a second maid, noting among the inducements that his home was within a ten-mile radius of a moving picture show and that he would have her brought to that place twice a week by his motor car. Now he can have his own moving picture shows, contented servants and a peaceful home.

Miss Phillips, the originator of the motion picture tea, had a machine installed in her home primarily in order that she might watch the film of her plays while dining or resting between sessions at the studio laboratory. Here she could study minutely her facial expression and her poses, the different dramatic values of the situations and plan improvement and criticism of her own work.

Then, quite naturally, a friend would drop in while the film was being displayed, the fact became noised about, and before she was aware of it her apartment became a rendezvous for motion picture enthusiasts and Miss Phillips had inaugurated the "movie" tea.

In giving motion picture teas Miss Phillips says she is doing only what any artist would do for his guests. An artist entertains his friends with a private exhibition, a musician with a private recital, and she with a private moving picture show. Only Miss Phillips does not show off pictures in which she is heroine.

Among her guests at her last motion picture tea were Miss Jean Parke, the artist; Miss Dorothy Dix, Mrs. Marion Cox, author of many tales of Japanese life; Miss Belle Da Costa Green, the late J. Pierpont Morgan's librarian; Miss Elizabeth Jordan, of "Harper's"; Miss Helen Arthur, the playwright; Miss Zoe Akins, the poet; Mrs. Mabel Dodge, Mrs. Emma L. Chapman, president of the Rubinstein Club, and Miss Henrietta Rodman, president of the Feminist Alliance.

A small kinoscope has been invented expressly for installation in the nursery and in the drawing room, and when Mr. Edison put the machine on the market he expressed the hope that it might eventually be installed in every school as an educational apparatus. Films are made specially to run on this machine, thus adding to the cost of maintaining one.

The People's Institute has recognized the larger social value of these machines, but it is waiting until one selling for as low as \$25 is made, so that the regular film used in the moving picture theatre can afterward be utilized at small expense for the education of the country's school children.

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